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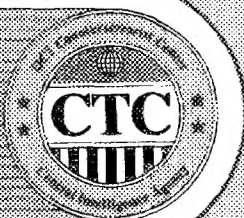
TR 95-007

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Director of Central Intelligence



# Terrorism Review

July 1995

Counterterrorist Center

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NOFORN (NF)	Not releasable to foreign nationals
PROPIN (PR)	Caution--proprietary information involved
ORCON (OC)	Dissemination and extraction of information controlled by originator
REL...	This information has been authorized for release to...

# Terrorism Review

July 1995

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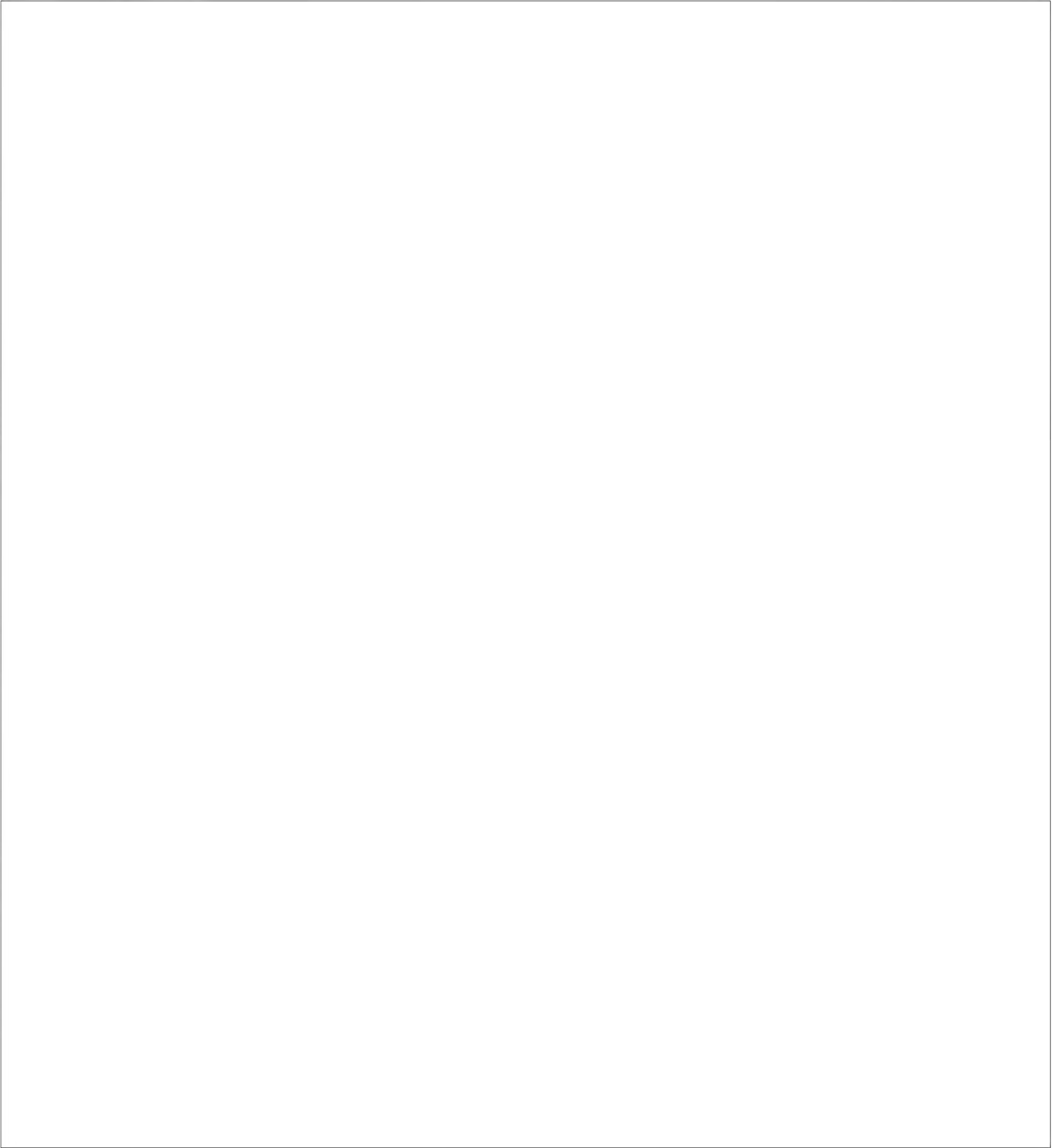
*Information available as of 15 July 1995 was used in this Review.*

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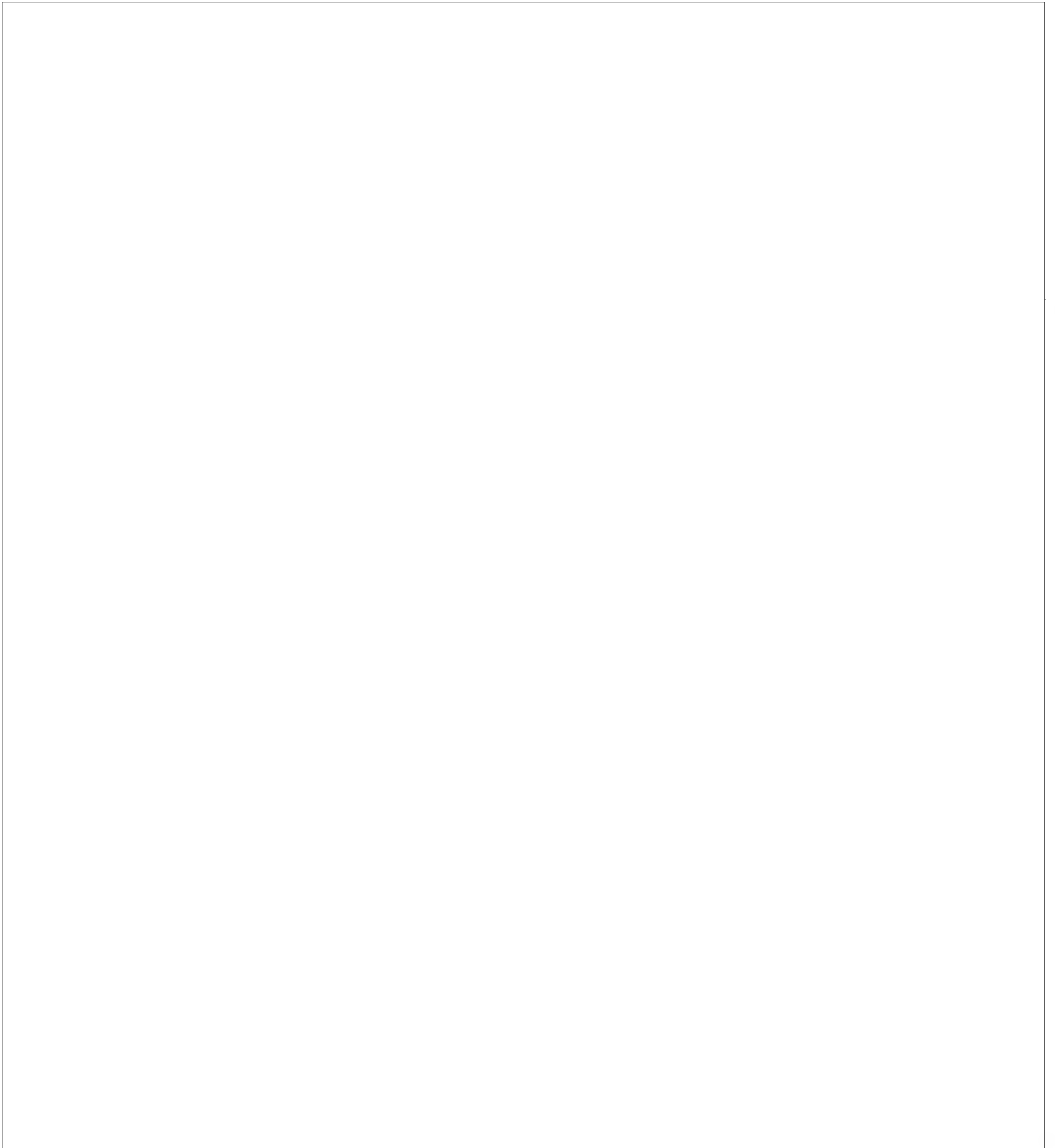
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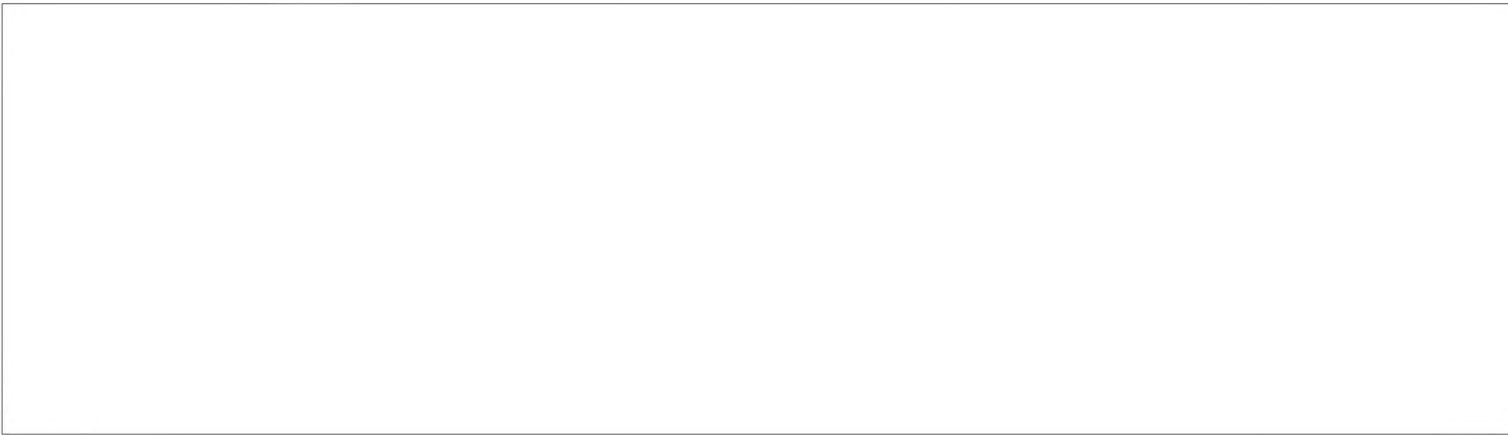
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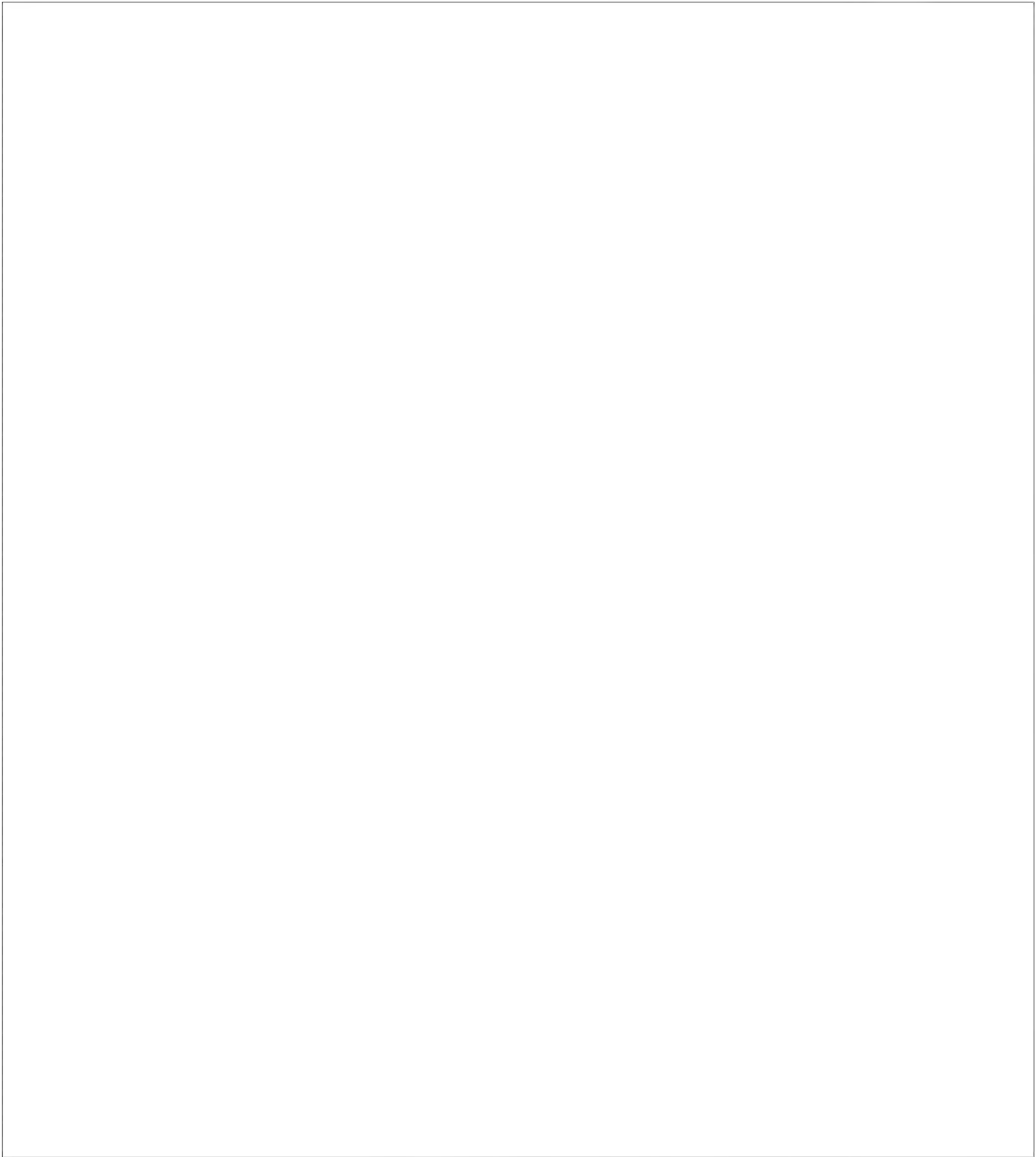
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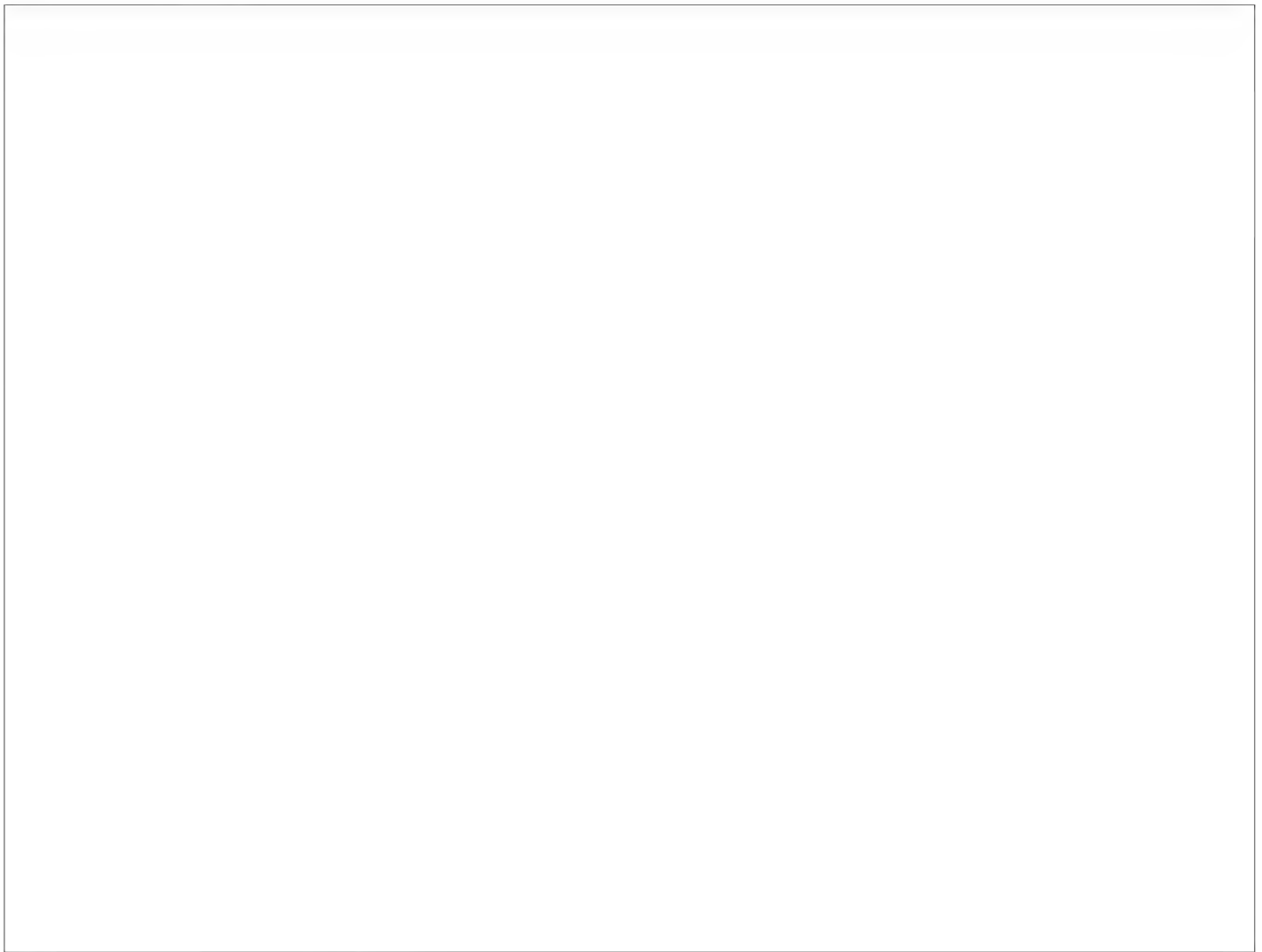


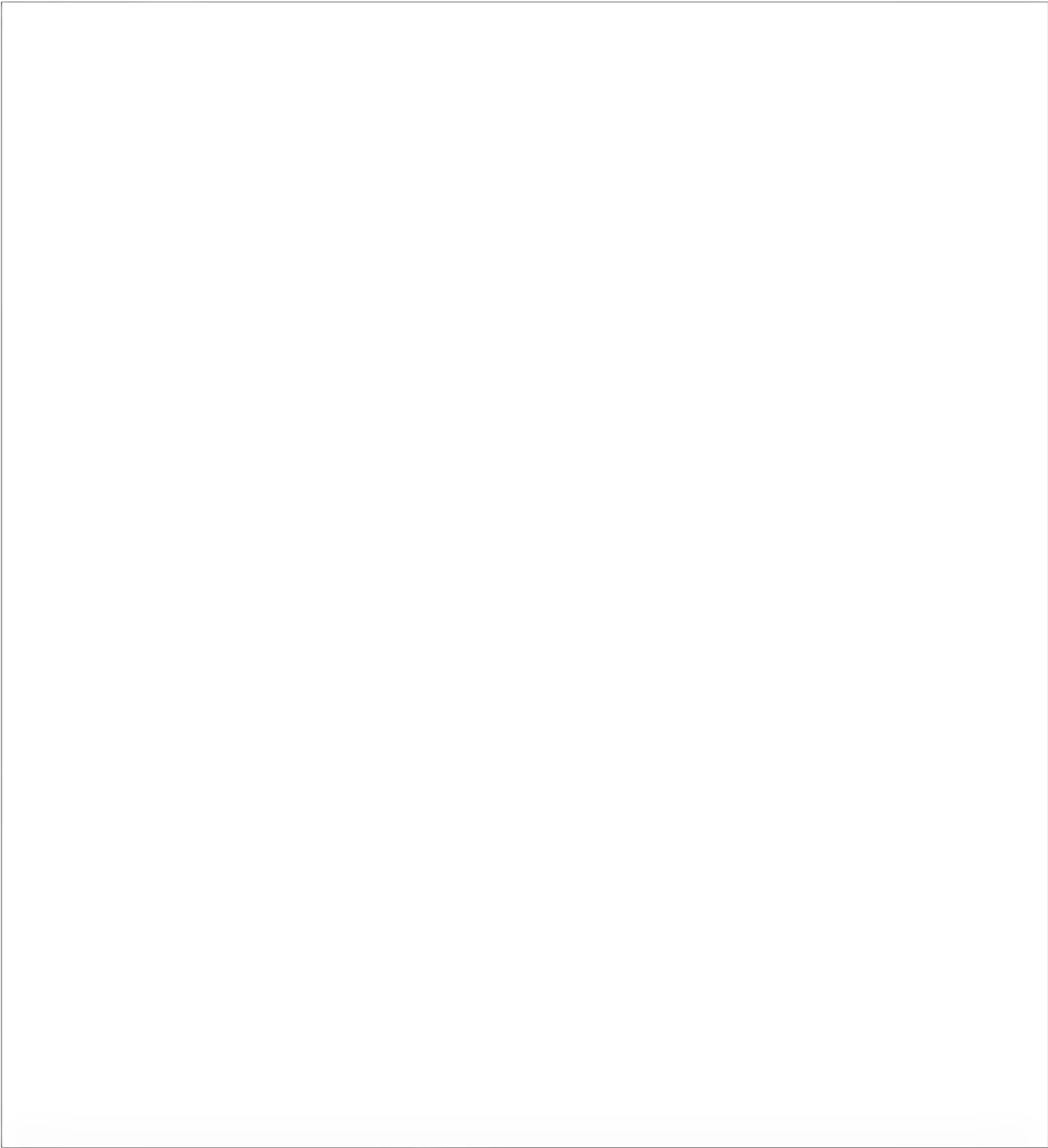
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## Highlights

### Significant Developments

#### Latin America

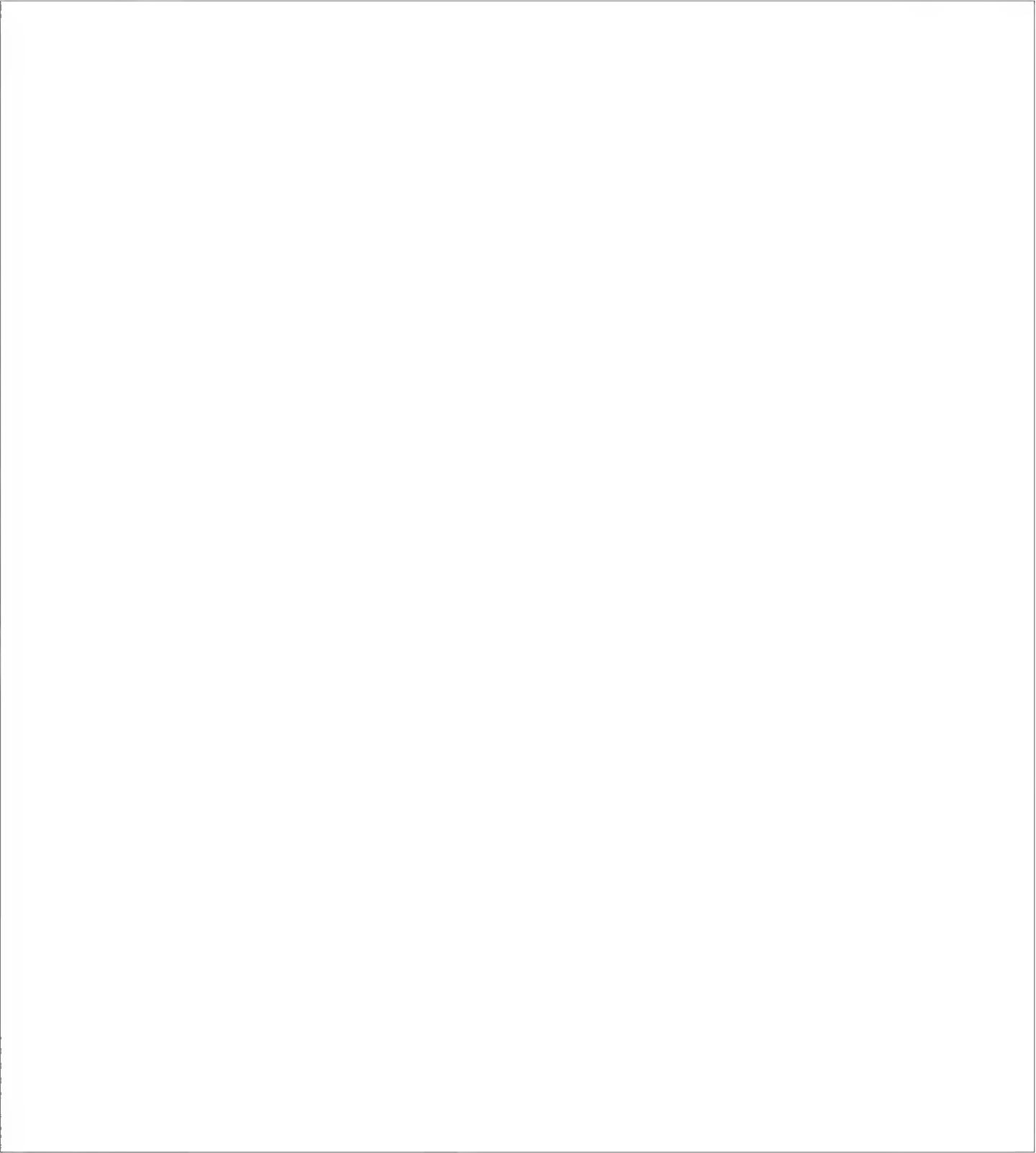
##### Colombia

#### FARC Kills Two US Missionaries

The Marxist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) killed two American missionaries, Steve Welsh and Timothy Van Dyke, after a firefight with the Colombian military on 19 June. Both men were kidnapped by FARC guerrillas in January 1994. The guerrillas apparently assassinated the two hostages in an attempt to facilitate their escape from a military patrol,  The Minister of Defense said the patrol engaged the terrorists during "normal" antiguerrilla operations

The Colombian military and national antikidnapping unit dropped a joint plan to rescue the two hostages in early June,  reporting, because the  operation would place the hostages in greater jeopardy. The Colombian military has been criticized in the past for its heavyhanded rescue methods that often have led to serious injuries or death to kidnap victims. In October 1992, FARC killed a British businessman during a botched rescue attempt by the military

Undefended foreign and religious workers in rural sections of Colombia remain in danger of being kidnapped by FARC, which frequently kidnaps US citizens. Foreigners at greatest risk include missionaries, petroleum engineers, or employees of evangelical organizations, who work in rural areas near guerrilla-occupied territories. FARC currently is holding four US missionaries and a public relations employee. The group usually releases hostages unharmed after its demands for substantial ransom payments are met







## The Terrorism Diary for August and September

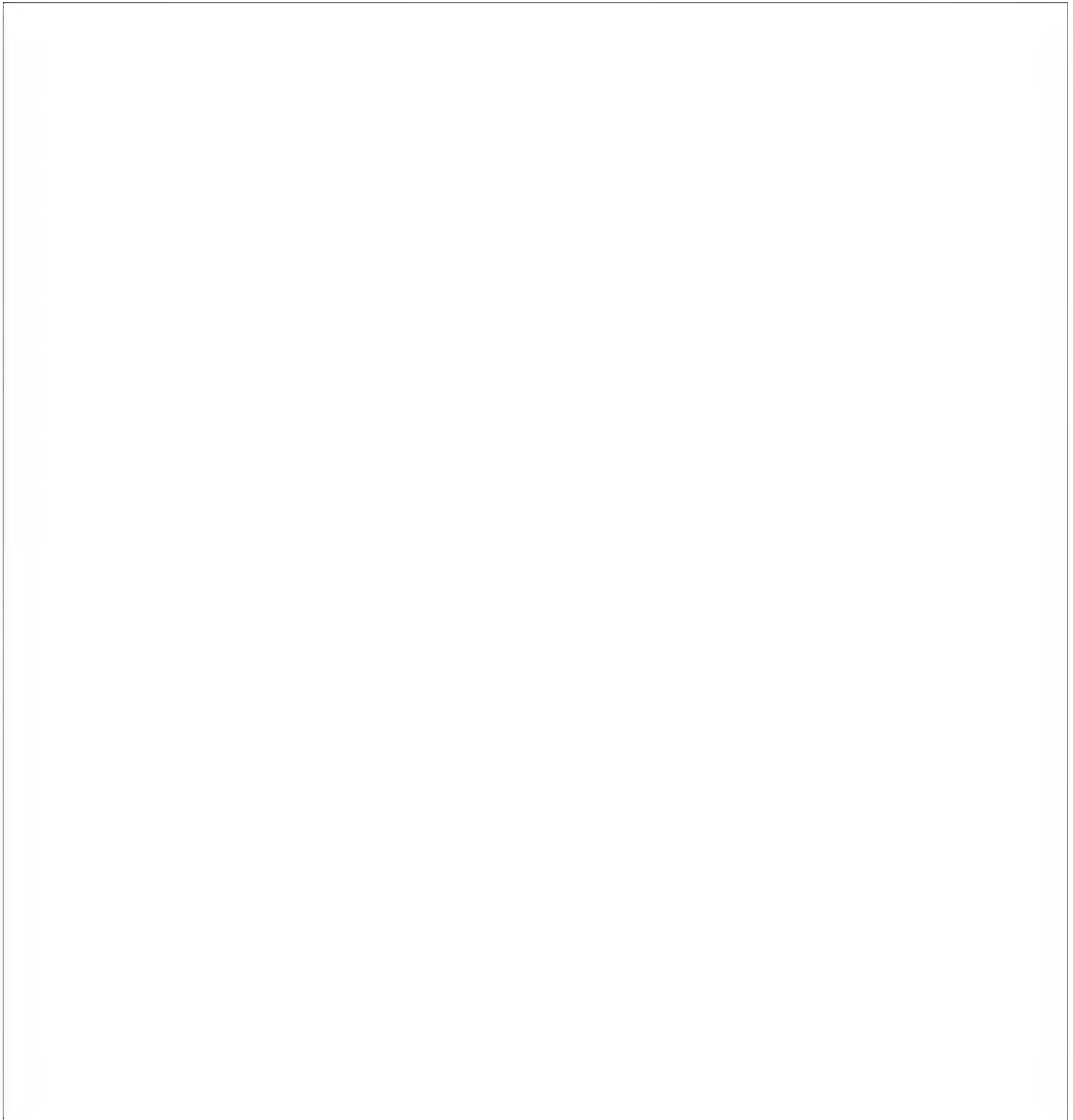
*Below is a compendium of August and September dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.*

<i>2 August 1990</i>	<i><b>Iraq/Kuwait.</b></i> Iraq invades Kuwait.
<i>6 August 1825</i>	<i><b>Bolivia.</b></i> Independence Day.
<i>6 August 1966</i>	<i><b>United Arab Emirates.</b></i> Accession Day of Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nayhan, Emir of Abu Dhabi.
<i>11 August 1952</i>	<i><b>Jordan.</b></i> Accession Day for King Hussein.
<i>12 August 1689</i>	<i><b>Northern Ireland.</b></i> Protestant commemorative marches mark day apprentice boys locked gates of Derry against James II's forces.
<i>13 August 1984</i>	<i><b>Morocco/Libya.</b></i> Union established.
<i>14 August 1947</i>	<i><b>Pakistan.</b></i> Independence Day.
<i>15 August 1947</i>	<i><b>India.</b></i> Independence Day.
<i>15 August 1964</i>	<i><b>Colombia.</b></i> Pro-Castro guerrilla movement. The National Liberation Army (ELN) begins armed struggle.
<i>15 August 1971</i>	<i><b>Bahrain.</b></i> Independence Day.
<i>20 August 1953</i>	<i><b>Morocco.</b></i> King's and People's Revolution.
<i>31 August 1978</i>	<i><b>Libya/Shia World.</b></i> Lebanese Shia cleric Imam Musa Sadr disappears in Libya.
<i>31 August 1980</i>	<i><b>Poland.</b></i> Solidarity trade union founded.
<i>1 September 1939</i>	<i><b>West Germany, Europe.</b></i> Antiwar Day (anniversary of Nazi invasion of Poland).
<i>1 September 1969</i>	<i><b>Libya.</b></i> Coup overthrows monarchy.
<i>September 1970</i>	<i><b>Palestinians.</b></i> During this month, the Jordanian Army drove the Palestinian guerrillas out of the country because they would not stop attacking Israel from Jordanian soil; in response, the largest group, Fatah, established the Black September Organization, best known for its attack on Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics.
<i>3 September 1971</i>	<i><b>Qatar.</b></i> Independence Day.

<i>3 September 1982</i>	<i>Peru.</i> Death of Sendero Luminoso leader Edith Lagos.
<i>4 September 1980</i>	<i>Iran, Iraq.</i> Date Iraq charges Iran started war.
<i>8 September 1982</i>	<i>India.</i> Death of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, "the Lion of Kashmir."
<i>10 September 1922</i>	<i>Turkey.</i> Founding of Turkish Communist Party.
<i>14 September 1982</i>	<i>Lebanon.</i> Assassination of Phalangist leader and Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel.
<i>15 September 1982</i>	<i>Lebanon.</i> Israeli invasion of Muslim West Beirut.
<i>17 September 1978</i>	<i>United States, Israel, Egypt.</i> Signing of Camp David accords.
<i>17 September 1982</i>	<i>Lebanon.</i> Massacre in Shatila and Sabra refugee camps (17 September Organization takes its name from this event).
<i>21 September 1989</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia.</i> Execution of 16 Kuwaiti shias for hajj bombings (sparked anti-Saudi retaliatory attacks).
<i>23 September 1932</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia.</i> Unification of the Kingdom.
<i>23 September 1964</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia.</i> National Day.
<i>25 September 1984</i>	<i>Egypt, Jordan.</i> Resumption of diplomatic relations.
<i>27 September</i>	<i>Spain.</i> Basque National Party Day.
<i>28 September 1970</i>	<i>Egypt.</i> Death of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir.



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*July 1995*

## Chronology of International Terrorism

*The following incidents were considered by the Intelligence Community's Incident Review Panel since publication of the previous issue of the Terrorism Review and were determined by the Panel to constitute international terrorism. Such incidents provide the basis for the State Department's Patterns of Global Terrorism, which is published annually as the US Government's official record of international terrorism.*

**Africa**

**7 May**

***Sudan: The Sudanese People's Liberation Army-United Faction (SPLA-U) took 21 people hostage from a barge transporting humanitarian goods for Operation Lifeline. The hostages included Sudanese nationals, one Italian, and one Filipino. All the hostages were released unharmed.*** [redacted]

**Eurasia**

**22 May**

***Ukraine: Austrian Airline office at Odessa's central airport bombed. No one was injured, but damage was sustained. No group has claimed responsibility*** [redacted]

**Europe**

**27 February**

***Greece: Khidir 'Abd-Al-'Abbas Hamza, a defecting former Iraqi nuclear scientist, was abducted in Athens and has not been seen since.*** [redacted]  
the abduction occurred while Khidir was attempting to call a newspaper office. The Iraqi Ambassador in Athens has denied any Iraqi involvement, but the incident is similar to other Iraqi Government-sponsored abductions. [redacted]

**Latin America**

**12 April**

***Colombia: Members of the National Liberation Army (ELN) bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline. The attack was at kilometer 41, in Arauquita, causing a rupture in the pipeline. No injuries were reported. The pipeline is owned by a consortium which includes a US company*** [redacted]

**15 April**

***Colombia: The ELN bombed the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline. This attack occurred at kilometer 367 in El Tarra, causing a rupture but no injuries*** [redacted]

**20 May**

***Colombia: The ELN dynamited a section of the Cano Limon-Covenas oil pipeline in Arauca. The explosion caused minor damage but no injuries*** [redacted]

**22 May**

***Colombia: Approximately one kilo of dynamite detonated under a metal security door of a Dunkin' Donuts restaurant in Bogota. The damage was estimated at US \$18,000. No injuries were reported, and no group has claimed responsibility for the attack*** [redacted]

**Middle East**

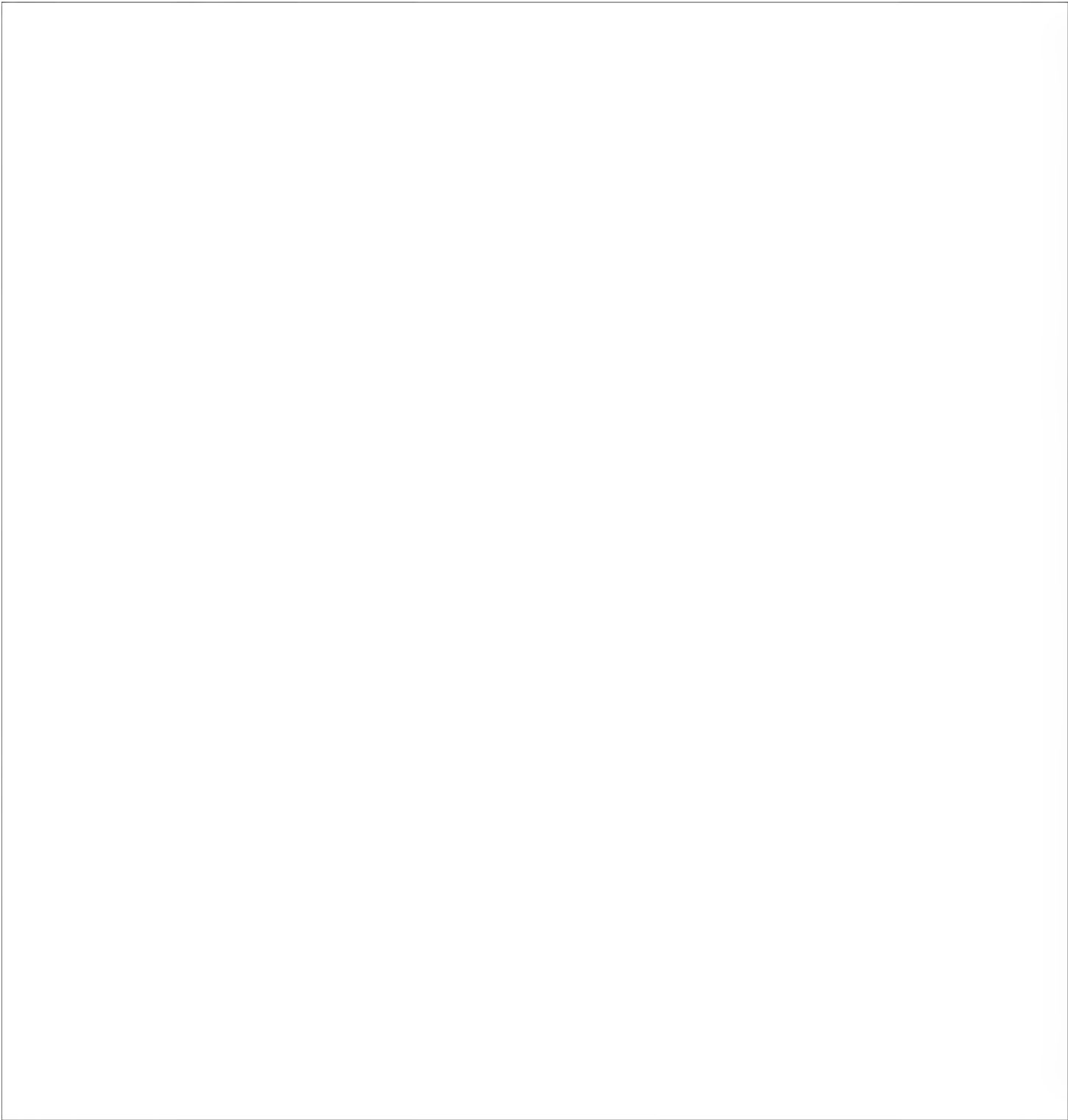
**5 May**

***Israel: Hizballah launched at least eight Katyusha rockets that struck near Qiryat Shemona. Four Israeli civilians were wounded in the attack*** [redacted]

7 May

***Algeria: Armed assailants ambushed a two-vehicle advance for a convoy of foreigners being escorted from a work site to their accommodation camp.*** The convoy consisted of British and Canadian citizens and other foreigners. Several security forces were killed or wounded, but there were no foreign casualties. The ***Armed Islamic Group (AIG)*** is suspected







## Summary of Indigenous Terrorism—June 1995

*This description of incidents and situations is not meant to be a detailed accounting of all domestic terrorist incidents, but rather to provide an overview of indigenous terrorism worldwide*

### Asia

A mortar shell fired by the *Khmer Rouge* on 20 June hit a motorcycle-drawn carriage in the vicinity of Poipet. Eight persons were killed and six others wounded

### Japan

An explosion rocked the home of a Narita International Airport official on 20 June causing only minor damage to the house and car, but no injuries. Police found explosive devices at the entrance of the home and under the car. No one has claimed responsibility for the bombing, but police suspect that radical opponents to airport expansion are responsible

### Pakistan

A car bomb exploded on 1 June at the Sindh Provincial Assembly building in Karachi. No one has claimed responsibility

Gunmen fired automatic pistols on 15 June into a government office in Karachi, killing 10 people and wounding at least seven others. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack, but it is thought that the gunmen were members of the *Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM)*

### Sri Lanka

A car bomb partially exploded at the Colombo International Airport on 6 June. It only damaged the vehicle, which contained approximately 80 kilograms of plastic explosives. The *Ellalan Force*, which is thought to be part of the *Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)*, claimed responsibility for the bombing. Two Tamil youths were arrested in connection with the incident

### Middle East

### Algeria

On 4 June armed extremists attacked the town of Larbaa, near Algiers. Approximately 50 assailants overran a mosque and opened fire on the security forces guarding it, killing two guards. They also blew up the courthouse and a school, and destroyed a post office, a bank, a cultural center, and a training college. No group claimed responsibility for the attack but the *Armed Islamic Group (AIG)* is suspected

**Egypt**

*Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya (IG)* militants opened fire on a group of people gathered outside a mosque on 3 June in the village of Tandah, in Al Minya Governorate, killing nine civilians and wounding at least three others. [redacted]

**Israel**

Three firebombs were thrown at a police station in Bethlehem on 18 June. The subsequent explosions caused no casualties or damage. No group claimed responsibility for the attack. [redacted]

**Europe**

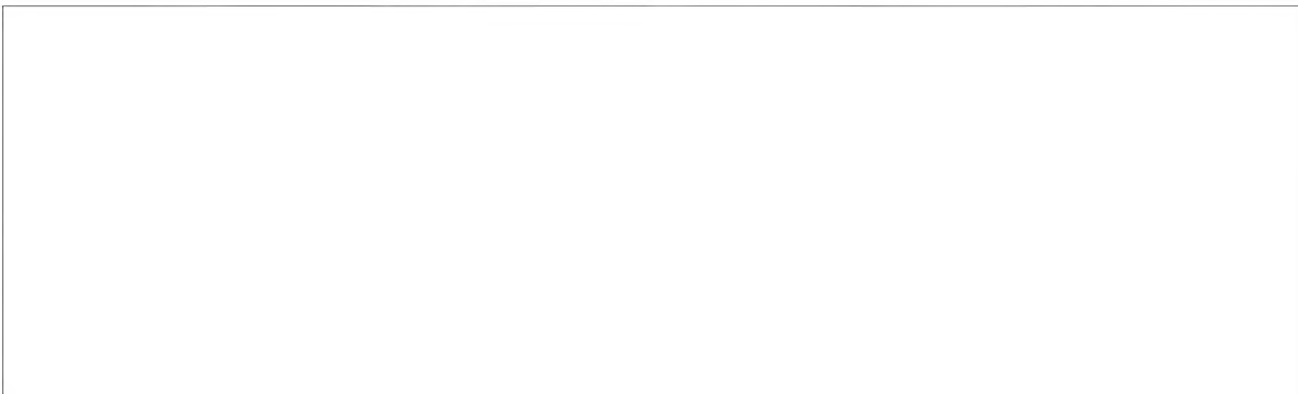
**Germany**

A series of three attacks against Shell Oil Company filling stations in Germany occurred between 14 and 20 June, possibly to protest Royal Dutch Shell Group's plan to sink an unused oil platform in the Atlantic Ocean. Gunshots from a passing vehicle resulted in minor damage to a filling station in Moerfelden-Walldorf. In Hamburg, arsonists firebombed a filling station, destroying the station's shop. A letter bomb sent to a filling station in Coesfeld was discovered by an employee but did not detonate. There were no casualties in any of the attacks, and no group has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

In apparently coordinated attacks, a series of firebombings against police stations and vehicles occurred in four cities on 9 June. The attacks caused minor damage, but there were no casualties. No group has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

**Greece**

On 20 June, assailants bombed the offices of the Foreign Press Association in Athens. The blast damaged the entrance to the building but caused no injuries. A previously unknown group calling itself *The Anti-Power Struggle* claimed responsibility. [redacted]



**Turkey**



On 11 June unidentified assailants threw two molotov cocktails into the Hilal newspaper office in Izmir. No one was injured, but the fire caused minor damage. The *Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK)* may be responsible. [redacted]

The *PKK* attacked a police station in Hakkari on 17 June, wounding seven village guards [redacted]

Assailants killed two shepherds and wounded three other people in Gurgenti on 21 June. The *PKK* probably is responsible [redacted]

## **Latin America**

### ***Argentina***

On 12 June military officials discovered and deactivated a handgrenade at a bus stop outside the Ministry of Defense in Buenos Aires. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

### ***Chile***

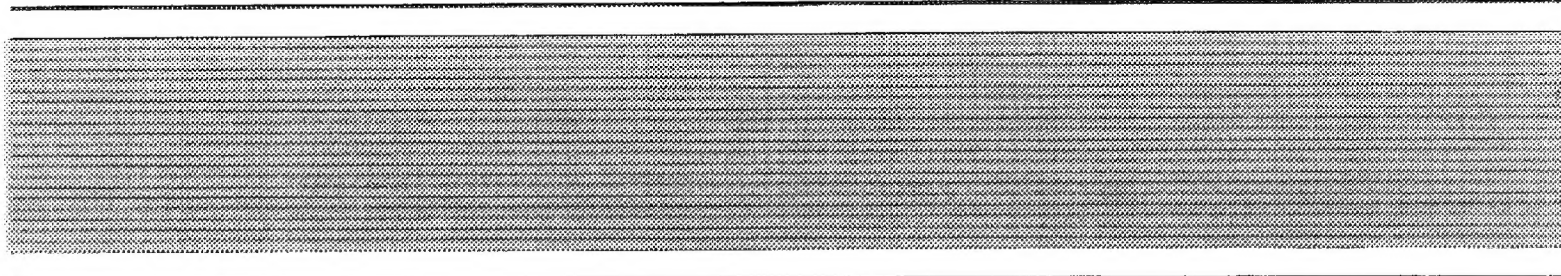
A bomb exploded outside a bank in San Pablo on 10 June causing minor damage but no injuries. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident [redacted]

### ***Colombia***

A bomb exploded in a central Medellin park, killing 30 persons and injuring 250 others on 11 June. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

Also in central Medellin, unidentified terrorists exploded a 200-gram dynamite bomb outside a business on 14 June injuring a guard and causing some material damage. Later that day in a southern district, police discovered a second device consisting of dynamite and an unspecified chemical explosive placed inside a paint container. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack [redacted]

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